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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/051,121	01/22/2002	Derek A. Ladd	20002.0230	9901	
23517	7590 03/19/2003				
	ERLIN SHEREFF F	EXAMINER			
3000 K STRE	ET, NW	BUTTNER, DAVID J			
	N, DC 20007				
WINDIMINGIC			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			1712		
			DATE MAILED: 03/19/2003		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

•		Application No.	Applicant(s)				
-	•	10/051,121	LADD ET AL.				
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
		David Buttner	1712				
	The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). - Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). Status							
1) 🗌	Responsive to communication(s) filed on	<u></u> .	•				
2a) <u></u> □	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ Th	is action is non-final.					
3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213. Disposition of Claims							
4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.							
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.							
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.							
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1,2,8-15 and 17-20</u> is/are rejected.							
7)⊠ Claim(s) <u>3-7 and 16</u> is/are objected to.							
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.							
Application Papers							
9) 🗌 -	The specification is objected to by the Examine	r.					
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.							
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Sée 37 CFR 1.85(a).							
11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.							
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.							
12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.							
Priority u	ınder 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120						
13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).							
a) All b) Some * c) None of:							
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.							
	2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No						
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 							
	cknowledgment is made of a claim for domesti	·		application).			
a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received. 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.							
Attachment							
2) Notice 3) Inform	e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 2	5) Notice of Inf	mmary (PTO-413) Paper No(s ormal Patent Application (PTC				
J.S. Patent and Tr PTO-326 (Re		tion Summary	Part of	Paper No. 3			

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The effective filing date is 9/27/99.

Applicant has not complied with one or more conditions for receiving the benefit of an earlier filing date under 35 U.S.C. 120 as follows:

This application is claiming the benefit of a prior filed nonprovisional application under 35 U.S.C. 120, 121, or 365(c). Copendency between the current application and the prior application is required.

Application 8-482522 was not copending with 9-404146. Application 8-603057 was not copending with 9-404146. Neither can claim to be direct CIP's of 9-404146.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

There is no antecedent basis for "the intermediate".

A rejection based on double patenting of the "same invention" type finds its support in the language of 35 U.S.C. 101 which states that "whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process ... may obtain <u>a</u> patent therefor ..." (Emphasis added). Thus, the term "same invention," in this context, means an invention drawn to identical subject matter. See *Miller v. Eagle Mfg. Co.*, 151 U.S. 186 (1894); *In re Ockert*, 245 F.2d 467, 114 USPQ 330 (CCPA 1957); and *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970).

A statutory type (35 U.S.C. 101) double patenting rejection can be overcome by canceling or amending the conflicting claims so they are no longer coextensive in scope. The filing of a terminal disclaimer <u>cannot</u> overcome a double patenting rejection based upon 35 U.S.C. 101.

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Claims 11 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as claiming the same invention as that of claims 1 and 15 of prior U.S. Patent No. 6355715. This is a double patenting rejection.

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-20 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-22 of U.S. Patent No. 6355715. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the instant claims are broader than the patent claims in the sense that claim 1 does not require an intermediate layer, claim 14 does not require specific amounts and claim 18 does not require specific blending partners as in the patent.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

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The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over the Molitor '751 Patent.

Molitor claims golf ball covers of polyurethane blended with ionomer. The polyurethane can be made from diisocyanate, polyether and glycol chain extender (col. 4 lines 33-38). The finished ball has a COR of above 0.78 and a compression of 69-74 (see table).

Claims 18-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Molitor '751 Patent in view of Ichikawa '189.

Molitor does not name any specific polyethers for making his polyurethane.

Polyoxytetramethylene glycol is the typical polyether used when forming polyetherurethanes (see col. 3 lines 59-62 of Ichikawa).

It would have been obvious to use this common polyether as the polyether called for by Molitor.

Claims 1, 2, 8-10, 12 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Molitor '751 Patent in view of Melvin '559.

Molitor claims golf ball covers of polyurethane blended with ionomer. The polyurethane can be a polyetherurethane (col. 4 line 34). The finished ball has a COR

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of above 0.78 (see table). The compression of the core is not reported, but Molitor directs the reader to other patents such as 4141559 to describe the core (col. 5 line 43).

That reference states the core should have a compression of 65 (claim 1).

Claims 14 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Higuchi '640 Patent in view of Sullivan '870.

Higuchi discloses three layer golf balls. The cover has a Shore D of 55 to 65 (col. 5 line 6). The intermediate layer can be a blend of polyurethane with another thermoplastic (col. 3 lines 64-66). The polyurethane can be a polyetherurethane (col. 3 line 49). Higuchi does not measure COR.

A COR of greater than about 0.78 is typical for commercial balls (see Sullivan's table 2). It would have been obvious to keep Higuchi's ball within normal COR values.

Claims 3-7 and 16 objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Molitor does not suggest adding polyetherurethane to claim 3's thermoplastics. Higuchi '640 does not report the flex modulus of the intermediate layer.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David Buttner whose telephone number is 703-308-2403. The examiner can normally be reached on Weekdays from 10:00 am to 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert Dawson can be reached on 703-308-2340. The fax phone numbers

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for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9310 for regular communications and 703-872-9311 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-0661.

DAVID J. BUTTNER PRIMARY EXAMINER

D. Buttner/mn March 18, 2003 David Butter